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UMBRELLAS

A good Silk Serge Umbrella with 26inch paragon frame and steel rod. A bargain at \$1.50. We say an even \$1. taffeta silk cover, paragon frame, natural wood handles and steel rod-never before sold for less than \$1.75. Now we say \$1.19. Right of entrance.

GINGHAMS

30 Pieces of fancy Ginghams in the prettiest of checks and plaids; a quality that always sells for 8c. Now 2 1/2 C

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Just 60 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, fast black, warranted, double heels and toes and seamless; regularly sold at 5c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Good Muslin Drawers with hem and tuck; made to sell at 25c; 25 dozen 15C at, a pair About 15 dozen Balloon Drawers made of a good quality of cambric with deep cambric flounce; a regular 50c 29c

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GEO. J. MAROTT, 26 and 28 East Washington Street.

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DENTIST. 32 and 33 When Block. Opp. Postoffice



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE FLEETWOOD TROT

FANTASY BEAT ALL THE CRACKS IN THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD EVENT.

Sest Heat Was Done in 2:08, and Horsemen Disappointed-Derby

Princess and Preston Won.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- The five thousand persons who attended the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood Park to-day saw C. J. Hamlin's six-year-old bay mare, Fantasy, defeat, with the utmost ease, all of the crack trotters of the free-for-all class now in training. She won as she liked in 2.09½, 2:08, 2:10. The outcome was a disappointment to horsemen, who had looked forward to a fast and furious contest he now in training. She won as she liked in forward to a fast and furious contest between Fantasy and Kentucky Union, with Onoqua and the others more or less dangerous. The weather conditions were much more favorable for fast time to-day, although the track remained mealy and not at its best. A standstill break in the first quarter of the final heat was the means of bringing out a surprising burst of speed on the part of Beuzette, the crack Metropolitan trotter. She made the break soon after the word was given and before Hickok could settle her she was more than a hundred yards behind the field and apparently distanced. But, striking her gait, just before she reached the quarter pole, the splendid young mare fairly burned the track in her rush to beat the flag. Her speed seemed to increase as she ascended the famous Fleetwood hill. The horsemen set their watches going as she flashed past the half and they timed her third quarter in 30% seconds, a 2:01 gait, on the heaviest upgrade to be found on any trotting track in the country. She not only saved her great dignity and the purest English. distance, but she beat Onoqua in the heat, finishing close up to the field.

The Visitors' stake, for 2:19 trotters, was an easy thing for the big black mare, Derby Princess, who won in straight heats. roan mare Wanda, owned by E. T. Bedford, of Brooklyn, was a contending trotter in the last two heats, finishing close up. The race for two-year-olds was equally easy for the Tennessee colt Preston. Direcgray colt out in 2:211/2 in the last heat. Sum-

Fastern Stock Farm purse, \$2,500; free-for-all trotting:

Kentucky Union, ch. m., by Aberdeen, dam Kentucky Central, by Balsora (Eller) b. m., by Keeler (Turner) ... Beuzette, ch. m., by Onward (Hickok)..... 5 5 4 Time, 2:09½, 2:08, 2:10.

Visitors' stakes; purse, \$2,000; 2:19 trotters: Derby Princess, blk. m., by Charles Derby, dam Princess, by Administrator (San-

ders) 1
Wanda, b. m., by Piedmont (Bedford)... 3
B. L. C., br. g., by Norwood (Reams)... 2
Roseline, b. m., by Red Wilkes (E. Clark) 4
Futurity, b. g., by Pinder Wilkes (Kelly). 8
Deep by Etherton (Reams)... 8 Bob Rysdyk, br. g., by Reyal Rysdyk (S. R. Clark)
Tom Medium, blk. s., by Ryly Medium . 5 7 9 (Nerner)
(Nerner)
Memorial, b. m., by Erightmont, (Green), 6 10 8
Quality, b. m., by Electioneer, (Andrews), 9 6 10
Jumbo Wilkes, ch. s., by Victor Wilkes

(Holzer) Time-2:16%, 2:14%, 2:14%. Breeders' stakes: purse, \$2,000; 2:30 class; twoyear-olds, trotting: Prestoon, gr. c., by Ponce de Leon, dam Tosa, by Enfield (Abell). Directum Kelly, b. c., by Direct (Kelly). Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes (Stinson)... Hernelia Wilkes, ch. f., by Hornell Wilkes

Time-2.23%, 2:21%. In a special heat against 2:20, trotting, Ollie Keep (3), b, g., by Island Wilkes, dam Elsie, by Toughstone (Brown), went in 2:23%. Martina, gr. f., by Island Wilkes, dam Lillian Stanford (Brown), made a mile in 2:26.

The 2:25 Pace Unfinished. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 3:-A fairsized crowd attended the third day's fair races. Rain made the track rather heavy. but the 2:25 pace was very interesting real. Summaries:

Three-minute class; trotting; purse, \$175. Western Horseman

Unfinished 2:25 pace; purse, \$175.

Chloe Jackson1

Mamie D......5 Time-2:30, 2:30, 2:29%, 2:30%, 2:33%.

Results at Medford Park. MEDFORD PARK, Mass., Sept. 3 .- Results of to-day's races follow: 2:18 Class, pacing; purse, \$600. Fieldmont won the second, third and sixth heats and race. Time—2:19½, 2:21¾, 2:19½. Tom L. won the fourth and fifth heats. Time—2:21½, 2:27¾. Manilla Girl won the first. Time, 2:18½. Frank P. and Lucre also

2:11 Class, pacing; purse, \$600. Oddity won in straight heats. Time—2:144, 2:13 4-5. 2:134. Brennan, Viot, Woodshed, King L., Alto, Nicol B., Prairie Lily and Simmons also started. 2:15 Class, pacing; purse, \$600. Dempsey won the first, second and fifth heats and race. Time-2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:17½. Prince Alert won the third and fourth heats. Time-2:14¼, 2:17. Ella, Mignon, Paul, Clareford, Edwin Wilkes, Wilkes Patchen and May Murphy also started.
2:40 Class. trotting; purse, \$600 (unfinished.) Autober won the first heat. Time, 2:2314. Forester won the second. Time, 2:2214. Planxty, Lilly and Braton Russell

RUNNING RACES

also started.

Autumn Cup at Sheepshead Bay Won by Deerslayer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- The attendance at Sheepshead Bay to-day was very light. The chief event was the race for the Autumn cup, at a mile and three-quarters. All but Deerslayer had enough of it before the distance had been run. Souffle showed the way to the back stretch, when Connoisseur came up. Then into the stretch Taral led on Dutch Skater, but he could not with-stand Doggett's rush on Deerslayer, and the latter won by a length after a drive. The finish in most of the other races was Winners and odds in order were: The Manxman, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5; Tom Crowell, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Cleophus, even and 2 to 5; Deerslayer, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Flying Dutchman, 9 to 10 and out; Preston, 3 to 1 and even

Winners at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.-Mamie G. was the good thing at the fair grounds this afternoon, and was played heavily, but was dis qualified for fouling. Hot Spur, another good thing, "blew up" in the stretch and finished a bad third. Winners and odds in order: Some Hopes, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2; Dever, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Lelas Cucoo, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5; Helen H. Gardner, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1; Harry McCouch, 35 to 100 and out; Pert,

Close Finishes et Newport. CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.-The sport at Newport to-day was marked by several close finishes. The track was good and the bet-

STORIES ABOUT HUXLEY.

Wilfrid Ward Quotes Thoughts and Sayings of the Famous Man. Nineteenth Century.

Admirably did he once characterize Tennyson's conversation. "Doric beauty is its characteristic-perfect simplicity, without ornament or anything artificial." Of an eminent person whose great subtlety of mind was being discussed, he said that the constant overrefinement of distinctions in his case destroyed all distinctness. Anything could be explained away, and so one thing came to mean the same as the opposite. Some one asked, "Do you mean that he is untruthful?" "No." replied Huxley, "he is not clear-headed enough to of the subjects of his enthusiasm

was John Bright-his transparent sincerity. his natural distinction, his oratorical "If you saw him and A. B. (naming a well-known nobleman) together. "you would have set down Bright as the aristocrat and the other as the plebeian was the only oratory which ever really held me. Fils speeches were masterpieces. There was the sense of conviction in them, He once spoke strongly of the insight into scientific method shown in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and pronounced it to be "quite equal to that of the greatest experts." Tennyson he considered the greatest English master of melody except Spenser and Keats. I told him of Tennyson's insensibility to music, and he replied that it was curious that scientific men as a rule had more appreciation of music than poets or men of letters. He told me of one long talk he had had with Tennyson, and added that immortality was the one logma to which Tennyson was passion-Of Browning, Huxley said: "He really

music in him. Read his poem, Thrush,' and you will see it. Tennyson said to me," he added, "that Browning had plenty of music in him, but he could not get it out. A few more detached remarks illustrate the character and tastes of the man. He expressed once his delight in Switzerland and in the beauty of Monte Generoso. "There is nothing like Switzerland," he But I also delight in the simplest rural English scenery. "A country field has before now entranced me. One thing," he "which weighs with me against pessimism, and tells for a benevolent author of the universe, is my enjoyment of scenery and music. I do not see how they can have helped in the struggle for exist-

ence. They are gratuitous gifts. One Tombstone for Four.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banne Last winter while wandering through the Last winter while wandering in I chanced rural districts of south Georgia. I chanced upon a family graveyard in Telfair county of unique character. There were three of unique character. of unique character. There were three graves side by side. The central one was marked by a head and foot board made of thin siabs of marble. The headboard, divided into three divisions, was engraved as follows: The first or top division, "John Allen, a Just Man." The second division was engraved, "First The third division was similar to the second, only the hand pointed to the grave on

John's right, and was engraved, "Second These three completed the legends on the headboard immortalizing John Allen as a just man. The hasty reader may think John Allen had better written "a frugal man." Again, the footboard for the father is made a headboard for the son by engraving on it "Son." I have given things as they actually exist, except that the name of John Allen is substituted for the

Blown in the Bottle.

Chicago Post. Whatever the official decision may be in

MOBBED BY

DILLONITES STONED BY A NOISY CROWD OF DUBLIN RIOTERS.

Attacked While They Were Leaving the Irish National Convention in Leinstead Hall.

MR. DILLON FORCED TO HIDE

AND TAKE REFUGE IN A HOTEL TO ESCAPE THE MOB'S FURY.

Threats Made to Lynch the Irish Leader-Resolutions Passed by the Convention.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) DUBLIN, Sept. 3.-With the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell in the chair, the third day's session of the Irish national convention opened at 11 o'clock this morning. It cannot be said that the convention, up to the present, has been a success, as the end which it was hoped to obtain was the uniting of all the warring factions in and out of the Irish parliamentary party, and it from deciding upon any plan of attaining unity as they were when the calling of the convention was first decided upon.

The session to-day opened with a dramatic scene. Dean Harris, of Toronto, was recognized by the Chair, and he immediately commenced a heated attack upon the Dublin newspapers, asserting that they had insulted one of the delegates from Ottawa, Mr. Heaney, in charging that he was a "companion and consort of the spy Lecaron." In a moment he was surrounded with yells of "Cowards!" "Traitors!" etc., and much tumult followed. When order was somewhat restored, Dean Harris described Mr. Heaney's career in Canada, asserting that it was a most honorable one, and finally called upon the offended Ottawa delegate to stand up. Mr. Heaney did so, and made a telling speech, during which he repudiated the charge made against him by the Dublin press. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Heaney was loudly cheered.

The regular business of the day was then taken up. A resolution requesting information as to the disposition of the so-called "Paris funds" was withdrawn. The delegates then resumed the discussion of the home rule resolution offered by Mr. John leaders of the Liberal party were not the friends of Ireland. Mr. Costigan, of Ottawa. Ont., spoke hopefully of the results which would be attained by the convention. Mr. Fitzgerald, of London, contended that the time has arrived to make English

government of Ireland impossible.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, of New York, repudlated the assertion, attributed to the Parnellite press, that the American delegates were nothing more than a "lot of tramps." In so doing Mr. Ryan explained in detail the position and qualities of American delegates, asserting that they were representaive citizens and well worthy of represent-ing the Irishmen of the United States. Continuing, Mr. Ryan urged Mr. Dillon to "mercilessly crush every one standing in the way of unity" and pledged him the support of every American in carrying out

his policy.

A home rule resolution, reasserting the "immemorial claim of Ireland as a nation" and declaring the necessity of maintaining the Irish parliamentary party absolutely independent of all English political parties, was then unanimously adopted. THE PARLIAMENTARY FUNDS.

During the session Mr. Edward Blake, M. P., made a statement on the subject of the parliamentary funds, declaring that there was not a shadow of foundation for the charge that the votes of the Irish members were influenced by the disposition of a penny of the Irish funds.

Mr. Michael Davitt moved a resolution in favor of granting amnesty to all political prisoners, and in so doing he strongly denounced the "system of semi-starvation meted out to them and compared that treatment of Irish political prisoners with that of Dr. Jameson and his companions undergoing terms of imprisonment for participating in the raid into the Transvaal. The amnesty resolution was also supported by Delegate O'Hara, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. Phillips, a Pennsylvania delegate, and

was unanimously adopted. Amaigamated land and taxation resolutions were unanimously adopted, as were resolutions in favor of disseminating knowledge of Irish history, providing for the cultivation of the Irish language and urging the purchase of articles of Irish anufacture.

Mr. Dillon, during the afternoon, stated a regard to the Paris fund that the toat paid over was £38,471 14s. 11d, of which sum £14,000 was deposited in banks in or-der to meet prior claims which are still madjusted. Out of the balance £23,084 7s. d. was distributed to tenants £25 was devoted to office expenses. The balance, he added, is in bank, and not a farthing, he asserted, had been paid to any Irish mean per of Parliament to be devoted to any

political purpose. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., proposed the grateful thanks of the people of Ireland to the delegates from the United States and Canada, amid tumultous applause Dean Harris, of Toronto, returned thanks for O'Connor's motion, which was carried unanimously, and then the dean proposed a resolution, which was carried, calling upon the Irish parliamentary party to isue an appeal for funds this autumn to be Irish throughout the world.

Following the close of here was almost a riot in Sackville street and Mr. John Dillon and a number of his friends were compelled to seek refuge in the Imperial Hotel. After leaving Leinstead Hall, Mr. Dillon, escorted by fifty or sixty members of the convention, walked up Sackville street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by a noisy mob of about one thousand Dublin a noisy mob of about one thousand Dubin roughs, who had been gathered about the hall and who were evidently not in sympathy with the Dillonites. The leaders of the mob kept shouting "To hell with Dillon!" etc., etc., and stones and other missiles began flying through the air. To these cries the Dillonites replied by singing "God Save Ireland!" increasing the riotous demonstration. The police on duty were not able to cope with the roughs, and reinforcements had to be hurried to the scene. The police soon turned into Sackville street in large numbers and were just in time to stop what was beyond doubt a growing riot. which might have most serious consequences, for there were threats of lynching, thrashing and ducking Dillon, causing him and his party to hurriedly take refuge in the Imperial Hotel, which was afterwards surrounded by a strong force of police

which kept the rioters at bay. TIMOTHY HEALY'S VIEWS. Timothy Healy, in an interview regarding the convention, said: "I am most surprised at the way in which the Dilionites have ignored Thomas Sexton. I would have thought that the convention would at least have tried to induce Mr. Sexton to return to the party. As to the breach of the majority rule. It is perfectly absurd for the convention to try to fasten it upon me. The only persons who have ever broken the rule of the majority are John Dillon and Thomas Sexton. I challenge the Dillonites to prove a single instance against

Mr. Healy here explained at great length that the party pledge which he drew in 1885 fully covered all cases of breach of discipline. He was quite ready, he said, to obey the ruling of the whole party, but he never pledged himself to submit his judgment to John Dillon, Michael Davitt. William O'Brien or even all three. "But," continued Mr. Healy. "if the party exceeds its province by touching matters outside the parliamentary sphere, I will disregard if I think fit. I confess that I never dreamed that a person of Dillon's calibre, jealousy and spicen would have the in-terpretation of the pledge. But I will let him do his utmost. That is my answer to him and his convention.

Upon being asked to give his views upon Up-To-Date. the representative character of the foreign l entirely unacquainted with them. Some of

the Canadians are evidently men of mark in their own land. I can only express my regret that, having come here in the inter-est of no section, they should depart havest of no section, they should depart having heard the views of only one side. As
to the home delegates, the list which the
Dublin Freeman published was bogus and
gave the names of scores of men who never
attended the convention. My own differences with Dillon, apart from the agreement of confidence, concerns the freedom
of the constitutions to clear their repreof the constituencies to elect their representatives untampered with and the plac ing of their remuneration upon such a footing that their colleagues shall not be paymasters. Every English minister from Salisbury to Gladstone has had his salary placed publicly upon the estimates. There is no reason why there should be more mystery about the funds of the national movement. When asked for his opinion about the

Patrick O'Donnell, Mr. Healy said he thought that Mr. O'Donnell's speech was excellent, but he also thought it was remarkable that so much fuss should be made over a telegram from the Pope, could not be acquainted with all the differ-ences while Mr. Dillon's organ, whose ed-itors were practically appointed by Father O'Donnell, had practically excluded from its columns on the day before the conven-tion a remarkable address by the Pope's chief representative in Ireland, Cardinal Logue. "The dutiful report, as sent to the Pope." Mr. Healy said, "will read strangely when he hears of the treatment accorded Cardinal Logue."

COOPER DEFEATS BUTLER.

Turned the Tables on the Speedy Boston Rider.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3 .- Tom Cooper to-day duplicated Tom Butler's performance of yesterday, and the tournament closed with honors even. Cooper carried away the first prize in both the big professional races of the day, and the best that Butler could secure was a fourth in the mile race, being beaten in his heat in that open procession. The track record was cannot be denied that when the delegates | broken in the half-mile professional, Tom Cooper | assembled this morning they were as far | placing it at 1:00 1-5. The races were ridden today with the handicap of a stiff wind. Following the races several trials for records were made, but the only successful one was the halfmile flying start, by the Dayton triplet, manned by Ivers, Brandenburg and Hedstrom, who lowered the mark from one minute flat to :53 2-5. Beginning to-morrow noon Louis Gimm, of Pittsburg, will try for the twenty-four-hour record.

Amateur handicap, one mile open—Won by C.
C. Ingraham, of Dixon, Ili. Time, 1:03.
Professional half-mile handicap—Won by W.
F. Saunders, of Boston (50 yards); George L.
Bates, Springfield (65 yards), second; Arthur
Gardiner, Chicago (scratch), third; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee (scratch), fourth. Time, 2:01 3-5.
Time of scratch man, 2:02 3-5.
Amateur mile record—Won by A. M. Curtis,
Meriden, Conn.; C. C. Ingraham, Dixon, Ill., second.
Time, 2:08 1-5.
Nor is this all; there would follow an immediate movement of wheat ond. Time, 2:08 1-5.

Professional mile record race—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Floherty, Springfield, second; W. C. Sanger, third; Tom Butler, fourth. Time, Professional mile, 2:20 class—Won by H. D. Hutchinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Watson Coleman, Springfield, second; F. F. Weining, Buffalo, third. Time, 2:07%, Amateur half-mile handicap—Won by E. M.

Blake, of Keene, N. H. Time, 1:10 2-5.
Professional half mile—Won by Tom Cooper; E. C. Bald, second; Otto Zeigier, third; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, fourth. Time, 1:05 3-5.
Amateur mile handicap—Won by F. A. Gately, Boston. Time, 2:153-5.
Professional handicap, one mile—Won by W. F. Saunders (25 yards); J. B. Bowler, Chicago (105 yards), second; C. J. Lewis, Northampton (135 yards), third. Time, 2:63 flat.

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY. Predictions and Observations of the

Local Forecast Officer. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending il p. m., Sept. 4-Fair weather on Friday.

General Conditions Yesterday-High atmospheric pressure covers the country east of the Rocky mountains except from New England northward, where the storm area is still visible. The temperature fell except on the Atlantic and guif coasts and in the Northwest. It fell from ten to twenty-four degrees in Illinois and Indiana. Local rains fell in Arkansas, in the Ohio valley, rear the lower lakes and from Virginia northward.

Thursday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. 1" a. m. 30.02 66 95 S'west. Lt. rain. 0.63 p. m. 30.14 67 66 N'east. Clear. 0.19 Maximum temperature, 70; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of

the temperature and precipitation Sept. 3: Temp. Pre.
 Normal
 69

 Mean
 68

 Departure from normal
 -1
 Total departure since Jan 1..... *542 -5.13 ·Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS.

	Local Forecast Officia				
	Yesterday's Temperatures.				
	Stations. 7 a. m.	Max.	7 p.	m	
	Atlanta, Ga	72		6	
	Disinates. N. D	64		5	
	Colman N W T	62		6	
	Buffalo, N. Y	84		7	
	Cherry III	68		6	
	Cheyenne, Wyo 48	62		6	
	Chicago, Ill 58	86		6	
	Concordia, Kan 56	74		6	
	Davenport, Ia 58	72		6	
	Des Moines, Ia			9	
	Douge City, Kan 60	76		0	
	Garveston, Tex 80	90		8	
	Helena, Mont	78		7	
3	Jacksonvi le, Fla 76	92		2	
1	Kansas City, Mo 60	14		7	
q	Little Rock, Ark 72	92		4	
ij	Minnedosa, Manitoba 28	2.5			
I	Marquette, Mich 50	56		4	
l	Memphis, Tenn 72	92		8	
1	Moor .ead, Minn 38	4.5		*	
V	Nashville, Tenn 74	92		8	
1	New Orleans, La 74	86		- 6	
ı	New York	72		6	
١	North Platte, Neb 46	72		6	
١	Oklahoma, O. T 70	84		8	
ı	Omaha, Neb	72		6	
N	Pittsburg, Pa	80		6	
d	Qu' Appelle, N. W. T 40	70		6	
J	Rapid City, S. D 44	68		6	
I	Salt Lake City, Utah 62	86		8	
۱	St. Louis, Mo 70	74		6	
ı	St. Paul, Minn 48	74		68	
J	Springfield, Ill 64	70		6	
Ø	Springfield, Mo 68	72		6	
ı	Vicksburg, Miss 74	.88		8	
1	Washington D. C 72	76		7	

Conditions During August.

Following is a summary of the meteorological month of August: Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.06; highest, 30.42 n the 28th; lowest, 29,71, on the 22d. Mean temperature, 75; highest, 98, on the 6th Mean temperature, 75; highest, 98, on the 6th; lowest, 50, on the 19th; greatest daily range, 28, on the 6th; lenst daily range, 7, on the 21st. Mean temperature for this month in 1871, 76; 1872, 76; 1873, 75; 1874, 76; 1875, 70; 1876, 75; 1877, 73; 1878, 76; 1879, 73; 1880, 76; 1881, 79; 1882, 73; 1883, 70; 1884, 72; 1885, 70; 1884, 73; 1891, 72; 1892, 74; 1893, 73; 1894, 75; 1896, 71; 1896, 75. Mean temperature for month for twenty-five years, 74; average excess of daily mean temperature during the month, 2.5; accument temperature during the month, 2.5; accuments mean temperature during the month, 2.5; accu mulated excess since Jan. 1, 5.47; average daily excess since Jan. 1, 2.2.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement, 3,692 miles; maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 33 miles, west, on the 22d.

Total precipitation, 3.91 inches; number of days with .01 inch or more, 8. Total precipitation (in inches) for the month in 1871, 3.69; 1872, 2.67; 1873, 1.32; 1874, 2.90; 1875, 3.66; 1876, 5.85; 1877, 4.13; 1878, 2.42; 1879, 5.71; 1880, 2.67; 1881, 0.97; 1882, 4.51; 1883, 2.48; 1884, 0.46; 1885, 5.82; 1886, 6.70; 1887, 3.15; 1888, 5.84; 1889, 0.51; 1890, 5.00; 1891, 5.79; 1892, 1.39; 1893, 0.61; 1894, 1.66; 1895, 1.91; 1896, 3.91, Average precipitation for the month for twenty-five years, 1876, 1886, 1978, 1886, 188

3.35 inches; total excess during month. 33 inches; accumulated deficiency since Jan. 1, 5.65 inches; Number of clear days, 14; partly cloudy days, 12; cloudy days, 5. Republican Speaking.

The Republican county committee has assigned the following persons to speak in this county on the dates named: -Friday, Sept. 4 .-East End Republican Club-T. J. Trusler and W. N. Pickerill.

Hamlin's Hall, Corner Blake and North Streets-W. M. Taylor and other good Illinois and Twenty-second Corner Streets-W. W. Thornton, H. Matson and C. A. Bookwalter. -Tuesday, Sept. 8 .-

Snack's Schoolhouse No. 11 - S. H. -Wednesday, Sept. 9 .-Schoolhouse No. 9, on Bluff Road-George W. Lancaster and H. Matson. -Thursday, Sept. 10 .-

Lawrence-C. S. Denny. Traders' Point School No. 12. - Ell F. Alliance School No. 13-George W. Lan-aster and W. C. Thompson, Mt. Jackson-W. A. Reagon and W. W. -Saturday, Sept. 12 .-Oaklandon-Eli F. Ritter. Brightwood-S. H. Spooner and Fremont

Silenced.

Mr. Fussy-I don't see why you wear Mrs. Fussy-Do you fill your silk hat?

THE FACTS ABOUT WHEAT

THE SILVER STANDARD WOULD NOT BENEFIT THE PRODUCER.

Markets and Prices Are Governed by Competition-Present Conditions in the Argentine Republic.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Of all measures for raising the price of cereal products, the effort to do so by a change in the monetary standard is the most hopeless. Just as long as the farmer raises wheat he is working in open competition with the world, and there is no way known to political science whereby he can be protected against the competition of other countries, unless he raises no surplus for export. The home market can be protected against invasion by foreigngrown wheat, but the instant any surplus sails from our shores it has passed beyond the power of the government. It must then be sold as cheaply as any other wheat, or it cannot be sold at all. Moreover, it must be sold for gold; its price must be fixed on a gold basis, in accordance with the state of the foreign markets where it is offered for sale. The price abroad will not be reckoned in United States dollars, but in pounds sterling in England, in france in France and Belgium and in marks in Germany; and the amounts remitted in payment will be converted from these foreign measures into our currency on the basis of the prevailing quotations on gold bullion, no matter what that may represent in silver coin. Let us suppose for a moment that an ar-

rangement could be made whereby American wheat could not be sold in Chicago at 60 cents a bushel, but should command 90 cents a bushel. What would be the result? If this increase were real and not merely nominal, that is to say, if the 90 cents actually meant 90 cents in gold or its ow an immediate movement of wheat from foreign countries to American ports. while these higher prices prevailed, unless the farmer were protected in his home market by a prohibitory tariff. Without such a protective tariff he would promptly be undersold in his own country, and prices would settle at once to their former level.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. It is a basal principle of political economy that the price of a commodity depends upon the relation between the decluded by a tariff. It is an unyielding law, beyond the power of any man or group of men to change. The feeble efforts occasionally made by speculators to fly in the face of it by "cornering the market" almost invariably bring disaster and ruin upon those who had the temerity to at-

Perhaps the farmer may doubt the existence of such a competition powerful enough to govern the markets of Liver-pool, London, Antwerp and the rest of those great wheat importing centers of Europe. It is evident that he does doubt it when he ascribes the fall of prices to the existence of a gold standard. In the first place-keeping ever in mind that inflexible natural law of supply and demand-be it remembered that before the wheat market began to feel the shock of competition from Russia, the Danube Valley, Argentine and India, there sprang up a fierce competition at home between farm and farm, between district and district, between State and State. Wheat was high. I's culture was eminently profitable. Encouraged by fair prospects of fortune the farmers set out to reap the benefits of these remunerative prices by multiplying their wheat fields in all directions. They did not intend to lower prices, but, nevertheless, they did it. While the disparity was great between the quan-tity raised and the amount demanded by consumers, the bushel of wheat had a high value, but, as this disparity grew less and less, the farmers, having so much more to sell, were obliged to accept a lower price in order to dispose of it all. And then began the foreign competition. The era of railroads and canals was beginning to work industrial changes in Russia, the Danube Valley, in Argentine and in India, Vast tracts of virgin lands lying in temperate climes, which had been locked up from the great world of commerce, were thus suddenly rendered accessible. What was still worse for the American farmer, these new wheat fields lay in countries where the standard of living was immensely inferior to that of our own people. Thus the wages of these new farm laborers was only a fraction of the wages paid in America for equal services. This meant that the Russians, the Argentines and the others were able to raise their wheat at an insignificant figure, as compared with the costs in this country. CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINE.

Let us examine the conditions in the Argentine Republic. Its total area is 1,212,600 square miles. Of this area, which is equal to one-third of that of the United States, 375,600 square miles, or 240,000,000 acres, is suitable for wheat culture and consists for the most part of open plains, where the conditions existing at Indianafolis during the costs of wheat growing are at their lowest, so far as topographical difficulties are concerned. Fifteen years ago Argentine was a strictly pastoral country, where gauchos, tending vast herds of cattle, held dominion as did our cowboys twenty years ago in the Western plains. But this condition in Argentine at that time extended up to the very suburbs of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic, on the seacoast itself. It is estimated that only 180,000 acres were then under cultivation in the entire country. The exports were limited to hides. salt beef, tallow and wool, while among the imports we find 177,000 tons of wheat, ll to 5,900,000 bushels. This was in By 1890 the extension of railroads had begun to work the change that has since come on with such tremendous rapid. ity. The railroads had reached a total of 6,235 miles of track, and the exportations of wheat had become an important factor in Argentine commerce, being in that year 10.933,333 bushels. Since then all railroad extension has been made with express reference to the development of the wheat growing districts, and the freight rates on grains have been reduced on almost all lines so as to encourage their production. Thus in five years from 1890 the railroads increased to 8,698 miles, and the area under cultivation had risen to over 16,000,000 acres. In 1894 there were about 15,000,000 acres in tillage, of which 6,500,000 acres were in wheat, 3,500,000 in corn, and 3,000,-000 in alfalfa, the remainder being devoted yield of wheat in that year was 71,800,000 ushels, of which 53,600,000 bushels were exported. The yield was a trifle over eleven bushels per acre, but this average was brought down by the primitive methods of culture in the more remote districts. The use of modern farm implements and the knowledge of proper methods of culture are rapidly extending, due largely to the educational efforts of the railroad companics. In the more progressive sections the average yield in 1334 was seventeen ushels to the acre, and according to United States Minister Buchanan, writing from Buenos Ayres under date of June 7, 1894, the farmers were receiving only 37 cents gold per bushel for their wheat, and yet the acreage for the next crop was increased 29 per cent. Owing to an unfavorable season the crop of 1835 was short, the amount exported b 33,634,000 bushe's. The total shipments of agricultural products of every sort from Argentine were, however, 2 288,848 tons, representing the larger part of the value of the exports, which for that year amounted to \$119,000,000, the largest on record. The Argentine exportations of flour, which were 40.758 barrels in 1894, increased to 53,925 barrels in 1895. Along with wheat growing has developed a milling industry, so that

the republic to-day has 416 flour mills, with

maximum annual capacity of 13,460,000

barrels, and the total output of these milis | ling's brother, the late Walcott Balestier,

in 1895 was 3,000,000 barrels. The exporta tions of flour are made chiefly to Brazil where our trade has been greatly injured by this competition. Large mills have been erected in many Brazilian ports also, the supply of wheat coming mainly from Argentine. In 1890 the United States shipped to Brazil 455,756 bushels of wheat. In 1890 this trade had fallen to 135,452 bushels, and by 1893 it had become nearly extinct, foot-ing up a patry 10,635 bushels. In January, 1895, the price of flour in Rio de Janeiro was only \$2.94 a barrel.

OTHER COMPETITORS.

It is evident that the American farmer has a fierce competitor in the Argentine Republic, and when we note the exports of Russian wheat, which rose from 29,015,992 bushels in 1894 to 33,620,272 bushels in 1896, to say nothing of India, and the Danube, and Chili, with her production of some 20,. 000,000 bushels annually, and the great northwest of Canada, we may deplore the hardships of the farmer, but we can never again restore the prices that once served to bring him the happiness of prosperity-never again while he raises a surplus of wheat for export! Nay, more, we may safely affirm that prices for wheat have not yet reached their lowest level. What with new railroads and canals and canalized rivers in Russia and Siberia, the further outstretching of transportation facilities toward the remoter parts of India, and the bold extension of the progressive Buneos Ayres Great Southern railway into the Neuquen Territory, opening up the famous valleys of the Rio Colorado and the Rio Negro, in Argentine, which are re-puted to be the best wheat regions in the republic, the prospects are that year by year we will witness an ever-increasing output of cereals from those countries. where virgin soils and cheap labor will enable them to be grown profitably at prices far below those paid to-day. The farmer who fancies that his wheat is selling lower because of a gold standard,

and who dreams that he will find relief in changing to a silver basis, is the victim of a sad delusion. Let him cast his eyes beyond the seas and observe what his competitors are doing there, and he will have liscovered the cause of that decline which has robbed him of what was once his most hopeful crop. The remedy for the troubles which have followed is twofold—(1) to maintain our credit as a nation and adopt policies that will revive our manufactures, and build up our sea power, that we may thus insure ample and steady employment to labor, with its consequent improvement of our home market for agricultural prod-ucts; and (2) to find out for each section of our country what products can be most advantageously grown upon our farms. This is one of the paramount duties of our agricultural experiment stations-not merely to find how to grow wheat and corn more cheaply, but what we can grow in place of them that will pay better. By in-telligence, wisdem and integrity we will win in the commercial race, not by silver and repudiation.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

He Departs for Europe, and Later Will Visit India for Material.

New York Sun. When the North German Lloyd steamer mand for it and the amount of it produced | Lahn drew away from her pier in Hoboken -the fundamental law of supply and de- yesterday morning a dark, slender young mand. To attempt escape from the opera- man in spectacles stood by the starboard tion of this law is as futile as the quest of rail, just forward of the cabin, holding in that visionary apergy for removing us his arms a little golden-haired, blue-eyed from the action of gravitation, and causing | girl. The child were a bright red yacht the apple to soar in'o the air instead of ing jacket and red Tam O'Shanter cap. falling to the ground. This law of supply The man were a mixed gray golf cap, a and demand will fix the price of the sur- cinnamon brown Norfolk jacket, and mixed plus production of wheat which is offered gray trousers. The little of his dark brown in the great European markets from all hair that was visible was closely cropped, quarters of the globe, and will regulate and his little black eyes twinkled brightthe price which we have to pay for it in ly from beneath heavy eyebrows and lashes our own markets, unless competition is ex- as he talked and laughed with the child in his arms.

The young man in spectacles was the poet, story writer, and odd genius, Rudyard Kipling. The child was his little threeyear-old daughter. Mrs. Kipling, a younger child and a maid were down in their stateroom. The author and his family were off for an indefinite stay abroad. All that the Kiplings have left in this country is their beautiful home and its furnishings, near

Brattleboro, Vt. Just before the steamer sailed Mr. Kipling talked with a Sun reporter. He said that, leaving the Lahn at Bremerhaven, he and Mrs. Kipling would spend some time on the continent, going from there to England. How long a time he would spend there he did not know. Eventually he would go to India, he said, the country of his birth, and possibly he would visit Samoa and other of the islands of the southern Pacific, a trip he contemplated taking several years ago and gave up. "Will you return to America, and if so,

when?" Mr Kipling was asked. "Oh, yes, I expect to come back again, when I get ready. I haven't the slightest notion as to when that will be." Do you call America your home?"

"That is my home where I choose to live. With that Mr. Kipling set out to look after a missing piece of luggage.

A friend of Kipling's, who was also a passenger on the Lahn, told an interesting

story apropos of the author's trip abroad at "You remember," said this friend, "the difficulty that Kipling had with his wife's brother, Beatty S. Balestier, last spring? Well, you remember that he had Balestier arrested for using improper and indecent language toward him and threatening his life? When Balestier came up for examina-tion Kipling had to go on the stand. The court room was crowded with as many of citizens of Brattleboro and the sur-

rounding country as could be packed, jammed and wedged into it. "From the time Kipling first came to that section of Vermont none of the people had ever been able to find out much about him. He held himself aloof from the natives. minded his own business and discouraged any advances that most of them made toward establishing friendly relations. They wanted to know what his house was like on the inside. They never found out because they never got further than the door. They wanted to know how he lived and worked, what he ate and when and how much he slept. They never had a chance to gratify their curiosity until the Balestier case came up. Then they concluded the case came up. Then they concluded that they might have a chance to feast their

eyes and ears.
"The lawyers on both sides, local practitioners, understood the motive that attracted so many people to the trial, and, wishing to do all they could for their fellow-citizens, thus increasing their own popularity, they asked Kipling all sorts of questions. Neither Kipling's nor Balestier's lawyer interposed many objections to ques-tions that clearly had no bearing on the case—were irrelevant and immaterial, as

the lawyers say.
"It happened, therefore, that Kipling was obliged to give, in the course of his examinations, a great deal of personal and family history. While he was on the stand Brattleboro learned more about Kipling than it ever hoped to know, and was greatly pleased in consequence. Kipling had taken much pleasure, up to this time, in knowing that his neighbors were just devouring themselves with a curiosity that they had no means of gratifying. When he found that he had to tell so much about himself he was the most disgusted man in the State of Vermont. The one thing he wanted was to get away from the place and forget, if he could, all about his first and only experience in an American law court. Almost immediately after the case was concluded and Balestier was bound over to keep the peace the Kipitngs began to make preparations for this trip. I fancy it will be some time before they return to America.

"But there is another reason-one connected with his literary career—that prompted the trip. A few years ago a critic, writing of Kipling's work done in India, said: 'Besides the silly world that disports itself throughout most of his poetry and some of his prose, there is another Anglo-Indian world, which, for high aims and a certain steadfastness in effort. after the parsonal interest in effort is well nigh dead, has never had an equal in history. Some day a writer will arise-perhaps this young man-who will make that nobler Anglo-Indian world known as "Kipling paid more attention to that criticism than any that was ever made of his writings. He made up his mind to follow its suggestion. When he gets to India

will make a new study of Anglo-Indian life, remembering the critic's suggestion, and new volumes of prose and poetry, in an entirely different vein from anything that he has yet written, will be the re-Rudyard Kipling has lived a little over three years in this country. He was mar-ried on Jan. 18, 1892, to Miss Carolyn Bales-

tier, a daughter of the late Walcott Bales-

tier, sr., a wealthy resident and retired lawyer of Brattleboro, Vt. The wedding took place in All Souls' Church, Portland

place. London. It was said to be the ful-filment of a wish expressed by Mrs. Kip-

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DIED.

WEIZEMANN-Lilly Weizemann, wife of Alfred D. Weizemann, 11:03 a. m., Sept. 2, of typheld fever, at her sister's home, 448 North California street, aged thirty-three years and four months. Funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late home, 162 North Pine street. Friends in-

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jr., in collaboration with whom Kipling wrote the novel, "The Naulahka." Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kipling came to America for a brief visit. They visited Mrs. Kipling's family at Brat-tleboro, and so charmed was Kipling with the country that he bought a piece of property in the little hamiet of Dummerston, a short distance from Brattleboro, and there built a house, which, with furnishings, is said to have cost \$50,000. The house ing roof that has just the suggestion of a thatch. A wide veranda extends along one entire end of the house. A long hall divides the house in the middle, there being eleven rooms on either side of the hall. The house looks not unlike an Indian looking the Connecticut river, and the only entrance is in the rear. At every approach to the house is to be found the sign, trespassing on these grounds." Kip room is in the southeast corner, from the windows of which a view of the river may be had for miles, up or down.

In the daytime Kipling, following the style of some Englishmen, was accustomed to go about in the shabblest of clothes. He was always home an hour before dinner, however, and in that hour he made a complete change of tollet. When he appeared in the dining room he was arrayed in immaculate linen and full evening dress. It was his unvarying custom when engaging a servant to piedge him to absolute secre-cy regarding the daily life of his master or any of the customs of his house. It is not generally known, by the way, that by his marriage Kipling became related to Will-lam McKinley. Mrs. William Glidden, Mrs. Kipling's aunt, is Major McKinley's first

Kipling was born in India in 1885. His father is John Lockwood Kipling, C. I. E., for many years principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art and curator of the

museum at Lahore. Rudyard Kipling was educated in England, and then returned India in 1880, where his best-known work